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volume. At page 48 one of Le Conte's favourite graphic illustrations is wisely put aside in favour of a good photograph of a Western glacier, while a fine view of the Mammoth Hot Springs displaces the ugly drawing in the fourth edition.

The very brief treatment of atmospheric agencies is unfortunate, in view of modern emphasis in this field, but is doubtless due to the limits set to revision, as already stated. At many points, however, the text has been modernized; for example, the time occupied in making the Niagara gorge is given with due reference to the doubtful elements in the problem. We find the evolution of drainage discussed, in its stages from youthful to mature, and with reference to adjustment and classification. So, too, we find an adequate notice of such drift-forms as kames, eskers, and drumlins. Calderas replace (p. 98) a fanciful comparison of a volcanic cone with an exogenous tree. The work of revision seems to have been carried on, and was probably needed, more in the dynamic than in the other sections of the book.

In the historical geology we find, as we should expect, the introduction of glacial and interglacial epochs, and a fuller treatment of the glacial Great Lakes, including a notice of post-glacial land-warping in that region. The most radical departure in the volume is in the reviser's apparently full adhesion to the Planetesimal Hypothesis of Chamberlin. The more extended references to this are found in the discussions of the earth's interior (p. 88); of the form of the earth (p. 172); of the pre-geologic eras (p. 295), and of the climates of the coal period and of glacial time (pp. 397 and 616–619).

The volume is vastly improved for present-day uses, although, in justice to the reviser, it should be said that he would doubtless have gone much farther if he had been given entire freedom.

A. P. B.

Physique du Globe et Météorologie, by Alphonse Berget, Docteur ès Sciences. Paris, C. Naud. 1904. 8vo, 365 pp., 128 figs., 14 pls. (Price, 15 fr.)

The present volume is a summary of the lectures given by M. Berget in the Physical Geography Laboratory at the Sorbonne during the past four years. There was no intention on the part of the author to write a *treatise*, the book being distinctly designed for purposes of elementary instruction. The class of persons for whom these lectures were prepared, and before whom they were delivered at the Sorbonne, is composed of students of the natural sciences, of botany and of geology, who seek the larger aspects of terrestrial physics, of physiography, and of meteorology. For this reason the author has minimized the mathematical treatment of his subject, and the few formulæ are given in small type, so that they can readily be omitted.

The first part of the book is taken up with a discussion of the essential facts of astronomy—the form and movements of the earth; gravitation; the density of the earth; the nebular hypothesis; chapters on geodesy and geodetical methods; seismic disturbances and terrestrial magnetism. The second part deals with the physics of the ocean, occupies pages 125 to 162, and contains brief consideration of the density, temperature, and salinity of the ocean water, waves, tides, and currents. The third part, the physics of the atmosphere, occupies over one-half of the whole volume. In this section the author has endeavoured to emphasize the general laws governing the movements of the atmosphere and atmospheric phenomena, and has set himself the task of showing that a knowledge of the laws of terrestrial physics and of physiography makes it possible to deduce the meteorological conditions of a district. His point is that it is better to deduce these conditions, to predict them, than to learn them from tabulated data. This is a rational method of treatment in a book of this sort; but it has been altogether too much neglected, and meteorology has, in consequence, often seemed to lack interest to the general student. More of the large view, and the general law, is needed in our teaching of elementary meteorology.

The discussion of meteorology is necessarily incomplete; but as the author distinctly says that he has tried to write only "an introduction to the study of meteorology," no further comments on this subject are called for. On the whole, this book cannot be said to "fill a long-felt want." We already have, for example, Hann's admirable *Erdkunde* of a few years ago. Nevertheless, the volume will doubtless prove of interest to many persons who are familiar with French, and who want a readable general account of the subjects here discussed.

R. DeC. W.

Eastern Uganda. An Ethnological Survey. By C. W. Hobley. Occasional Papers No. 1. The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1902.

While Mr. C. W. Hobley was Sub-Commissioner in the Uganda Protectorate he made many ethnological notes and collected several vocabularies of the tribes living in Eastern Uganda between the Mau Escarpment and Victoria Nyanza. This valuable material